TRUNOV, I.P. LEPESHKINA, N.I., redaktor; VEDENEYEV, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Measurements studies in a secondary-school mathematics course] Izmeritel'nye raboty na mestnosti v kurse matematiki srednei shkoly. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosveshcheniia RSFSR, 1954. 71 p. (MLRA 8:3)
(Surveying--Study and teaching)

TRUNOV, I.P.

[Area measurement for mathematics courses in secondary schools] Izmeritel'nye raboty na mestnosti v kurse matematiki srednei shkoly. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1954. 72 p. (MLRA 7:11D)

TRUNOV, L. G.

Metod Blidmana i primentie ego na zheleznodorozhnom transporte - "Stalinskaia magistral'." [The method of Blidman and its application to railroad transportation - "Stalin trunk line".] Dnepropetrovsk, 1938. 24 p. diagrs.

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassfied

TRUNOV, N.

Growing winter wheat on summer-cropped fields. Zemledelie 5 no.8:53-56 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Glavnyy agronom Azhinovskoy mashinno-traktornoy stantsii, Bagayevskogo rayona, Rostovskoy oblasti.
(Bagayevskaya District--Wheat)

TRUNOV, N.

Increasing the housing capacity of livestock buildings on farms in Western Siberia. Sel' stroi. 14 no.7:13-16 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Rukovoditel' sektora Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skikh zdaniy i sooruzheniy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Siberia, Western--Dairy barns)

TRUNOV, N., inzh.

Mobile swine houses. Sel'.stroi. 14 no.9:7-9 S '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Swine houses and equipment)

TRUNOV, N.A.,

TRUNOV, N.A., inzh.; PESIKOV, L.N., inzh.

Using weak current apparatus and cables in automatic production processes. Vest.elektroprom. 28 no.8:78 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Leningradskiy proyektnyy institut "Giprosteklo."
(Automatic control)

TRUNOV, N.P., agronom

Corn as one of the best crops to precede winter wheat in Rostov Province. Zemledelie 23 no.12:22-26 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Rostov Province--Wheat) (Corn (Maize))

O. TRUNOV

Chem opasno nazemnoye obledeneniye samoleta ( Why the Ground Icing of Aircraft is Dangerous). Grazhdenskaya aviatsiya, 1956, no. 1, p. 31-33.

TRUNOV, O., inzhener.

Meteorological conditions of ice formation. Grazhd.av.13 no.11:25-28 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Airplanes--Ice prevention)

TRUNOV, O., inzhener.

What is dangerous about ice formation on planes while on the ground. Grazhd.av. 13 no.1:31-33 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Airplanes--Ice prevention)

TRUNOV, O., inzh.

Icing and its effect on flight qualities of an airplane. Grazhd.av. 12 no.1:32-34 Ja '55. (MIRA 16:3)
(Airplanes—Ice prevention)

S/084/63/000/001/001/002
A004/A126

AUTHOR: Trunov, O., Engineer

TITLE: Landing in winter under icing conditions

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, no. 1, 1963, 23 - 24

TEXT: The author reports on tests that were carried out on three types of especially equipped turboprop aircraft to study the effect of icing on the characteristics of longitudinal stability and maneuverability of control particularly under pre-landing conditions. The flights were performed under conditions of natural icing with the de-icing systems switched off. The tests showed that the characteristics of longitudinal speed stability with iced stabilizer differed very little from the analogous characteristics obtained under normal flight conditions, although in some cases vibrations of the elevator unit could be observed under accelerating conditions with deflected wing flaps. During the tests, also balancing curves of elevator deflection and control stresses depending on the overload at all speeds of the pre-landing conditions were obtained. By means of several graphs, the author determines the effect of the downwash of flow behind the wing on the increase of the true angle of attack of the elevator unit, the change of

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S/084/63/000/001/001/002
A004/A126

Landing in winter under icing conditions

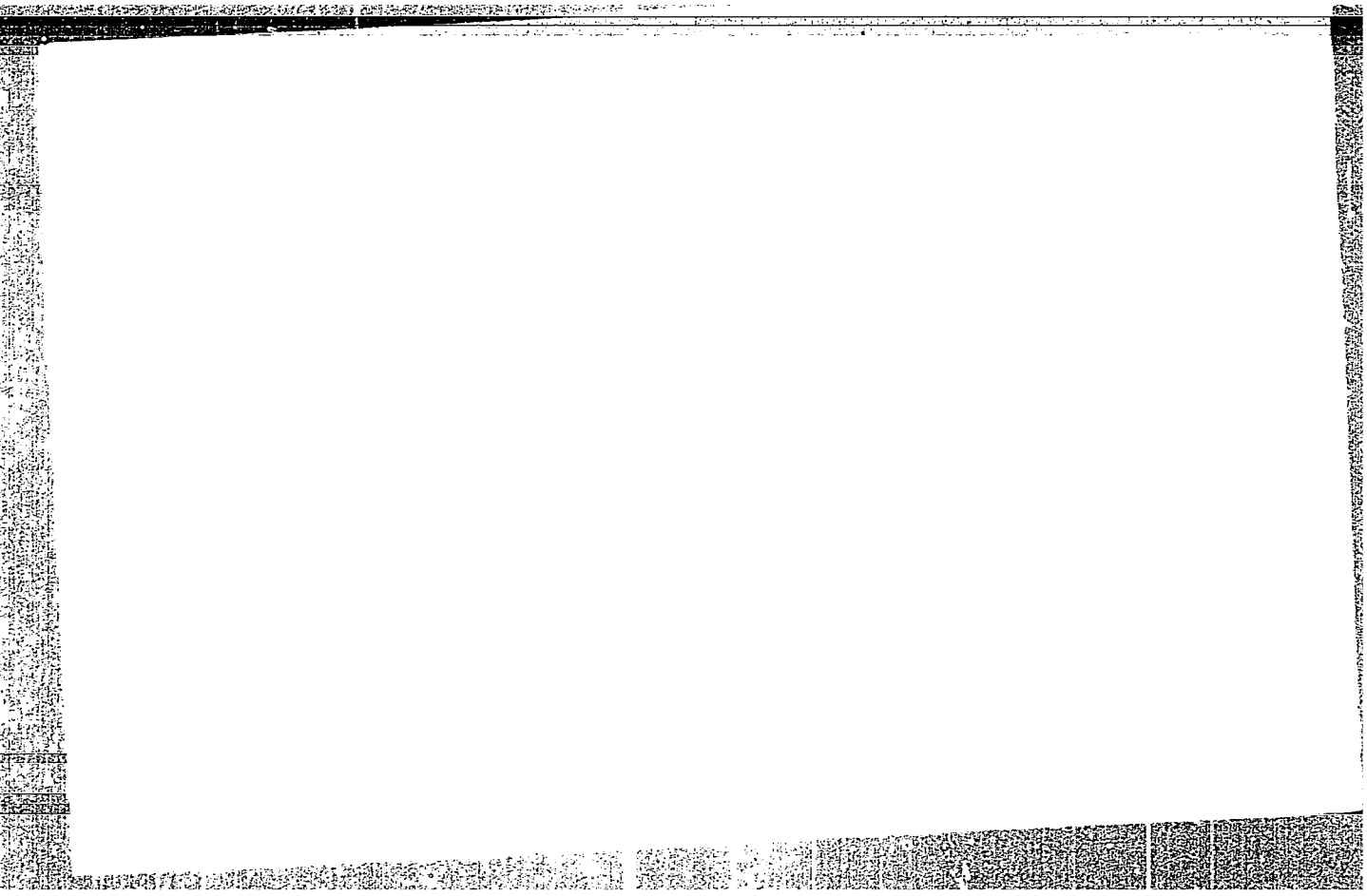
longitudinal stability of a four-engine turboprop aircraft due to heaviness as a result of built-up ice 8 mm thick on the stabilizer, and demonstrates the effect of stabilizer icing on the longitudinal stability characteristics during the pre-landing flight conditions. Moreover, he presents details concerning icing under pre-landing and landing conditions. There are 5 figures.

Card 2/2

TRUNOV, O.K., inzh.

Icing of airplanes in clouds. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.10:67-73 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Airplanes--Ice prevention)



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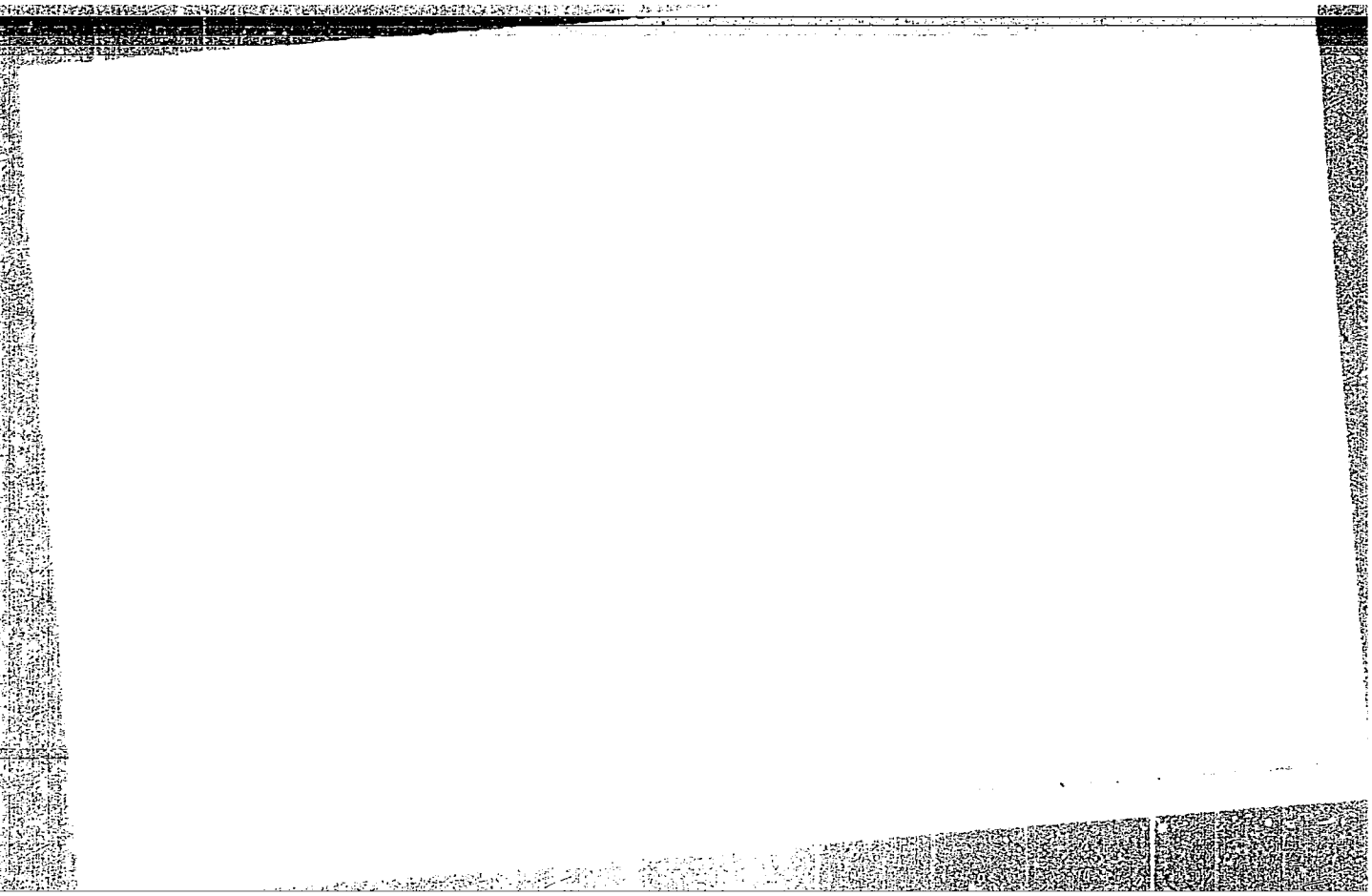

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820010-1"

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; ZUBOV, M.F.; TRUNOV, P.N.; SANIN, M.A.; FEDOSEYENKO, L.G.; UKRAINETS, N.S.; PIVOVAROVA, T.M.

Fungicide for controlling powdery mildew fungi. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.1:31 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Fungicides) (Mildew)

ACC NR: AP6027905 SOURCE CODE: UR/0064/66/000/008/0009/0012

AUTHOR: Mel'nikov, N. N.; Bezobrazov, Yu. N.; Trunov, P. P.; Sokolova, Ye. M.; Nayanov, L. D.; Burdakova, A. P.; Balashova, T. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of zineb by a one-stage method

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 8, 1966, 9-12

TOPIC TAGS: fungicide, zineb ~~preparation~~ PRODUCTION, ZINC COMPOUND, CHEMICAL

ABSTRACT: Zineb, [ethylenebis(dithiocarbamato)] zinc, a most effective fungicide but non-toxic for mammals, is produced in large amounts. To select an economical method for commercial production of zineb, various known methods of its preparation are reviewed and compared. It is shown that the previously described one-stage method, involving the reaction (USSR patent, No. 144470, 1961, published in 1962):

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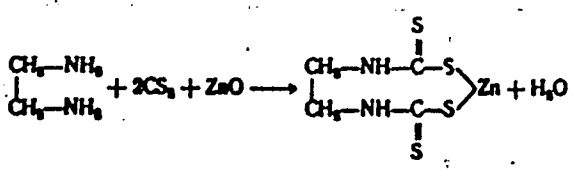
UDC: 661.7:547.496.2'313.2'147-38

ACC NR: AP6027905



and later modified by using an $NH_3$ solution to decrease the losses of ethylenediamine (USSR patent, No. 161728, 1962, published 1964) is recommended as the most economical method of commercial production of zineb. [PS]

[WA-50; CBE No. 14]

SUB CODE: 07,06/SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.M.; TRUNOV, P.P.

Ethylene-bis-dithiocarbamate of zinc as a substitute for copper preparations. [Trudy] NIUIF no.171:111-116 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Fungicides) (Zinc organic compounds)

LEMESHKO, F.P., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand.med.nauk;
TRUNOV, P.P., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Clinical characteristics of rheumocarditis. Voen.-med.zhur. no.9:81 S '61. (MIRA 15:10)

(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE)

MEL'NIKOV, N. N.; TRUNOV, P. P.

Organic insectofungicides. Part 68: Preparation of salts of tetrathionic acid with aromatic amines. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.12:4015-4017 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungitsidam imeni Ya. V. Samoylova, Moskva.

(Tetrathionic acid) (Fungicides)

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; ZETKIN, V.I.; LIBMAN, B.Ya.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.M.; ZAKHAROV, Ye.V.; PARFENOV, A.I.; TRUNOV, P.P.; GOLYSHIN, N.M.

Organic fungicides as substitutes for copper-containing preparations. Khim. prom. no.10:28-30 O '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Fungicides)

SOV/79-29-2-37/7

AUTHORS: Mel'nikov, N. N., Sokolova, Ye. M., Trunov, P. P.

TITLE: On the Field of Organic Insectofungicides (Iz oblasti organicheskikh insektofungitsidov). XL. Synthesis of Some New Sulfamide Derivatives (XL. Sintez nekotorykh novykh proizvodnykh sul'famidov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 2, pp 529-532 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Recently many products containing the trichloro-methyl mercapto group have been suggested as fungicides which have only a low toxic effect on plants and warm-blooded animals. Substances of this kind are primarily the trichloro-methyl thioamides and the imides of various carboxylic and sulfo acids (Refs 1-3), the trichloro-methyl esters of thiosulfo acids (Ref 4), etc. In connection with that, the authors investigated various organic compounds containing the trichloro-methyl mercapto group. First, various trichloro-methyl thioamides of the sulfo acid of the fatty and aromatic series were synthesized and investigated. It was shown herein that also some sulfo acidamides without the trichloro-methyl mercapto group are active insectofungicides, especially the n-thiocyano anilides of methane acids and n-

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On the Field of Organic Insectofungicides. XL. Synthesis of Some New Sulfamide Derivatives

chloro-benzene sulfo acids which so far have not yet been described. The sulfo acid amides were synthesized by reaction of chloric anhydrides of the corresponding sulfo acids with amine excess in an organic hydrophobic solvent. The sulfo acid amides synthesized for the first time are listed in table 1. The trichloro-methyl thioamides of sulfo acids were obtained according to the following reaction in alkaline medium:

$$RSO_2NHR_1 + CCl_3SCl + NaOH \rightarrow RSO_2N\begin{matrix}R_1\\SCCl_3\end{matrix} + NaCl + H_2O$$

The compounds synthesized and their properties are listed in table 2. Three of them are new. Not every sulfamide that contains the trichloro-methyl mercapto group is a strong fungicide; only the products 1-3 and 5-7 possess this property (Table 2). There are 2 tables and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungitsidam (Scientific Institute of Fertilizers and Insectofungicides)

SUBMITTED: December 28, 1957

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.M.; TRUNOV, P.P.; BRUSENINA, G.I.

Preparation of captan, a fungicide. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.11: 2550-2554 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Captan)

TRUNOV, P.P.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.M.

Improved method for preparing perchloromethyl mercaptan. Khim. prom. no.10:30-32 O '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Methanethiol)

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.M.; SKALOZUBOVA, A.V.; TRUNOV, P.P.; ZUBOV, M.F.; GOLYSHIN, N.M.

Investigation of new copper-free fungicides for green plants and new mercury-free seed disinfectants. [Trudy] NIUIF no.164: 16-20 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Fungicides) (Seeds--Disinfection)

VOL'FSON, L.G.; PERSON, A.I.; TRUNOV, P.P.

Investigation of new effective measures for controlling herbivorous Acarina. [Trudy] NIUIF no.164:22-23 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Insecticides) (Acarina)

PA 195T91

TRUNOV, V.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Radio - Amateurs Sep 51

"Radio Amateurs in Czechoslovakia," V. Trunov

"Radio" No 9, pp 9, 10

Briefly reviews the radio amateur movement and some data on amateur transmitter classifications and call letters.

195T91

RYSKIN, G.Ya.; RYLOV, V.S.; TRUNOV, V.A.

Rate of isotopic exchange of potassium between potassium amalgam and aqueous solution of KCl. Zhur.fiz.khim. 36 no.10:2126-2131 O '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni A.F.Ioffe.

TITLE: Scattering of neutrons by spin waves in iron

magnetic moment, neutron scattering, spin wave, polarization, spin flip, iron, single

the scattering of

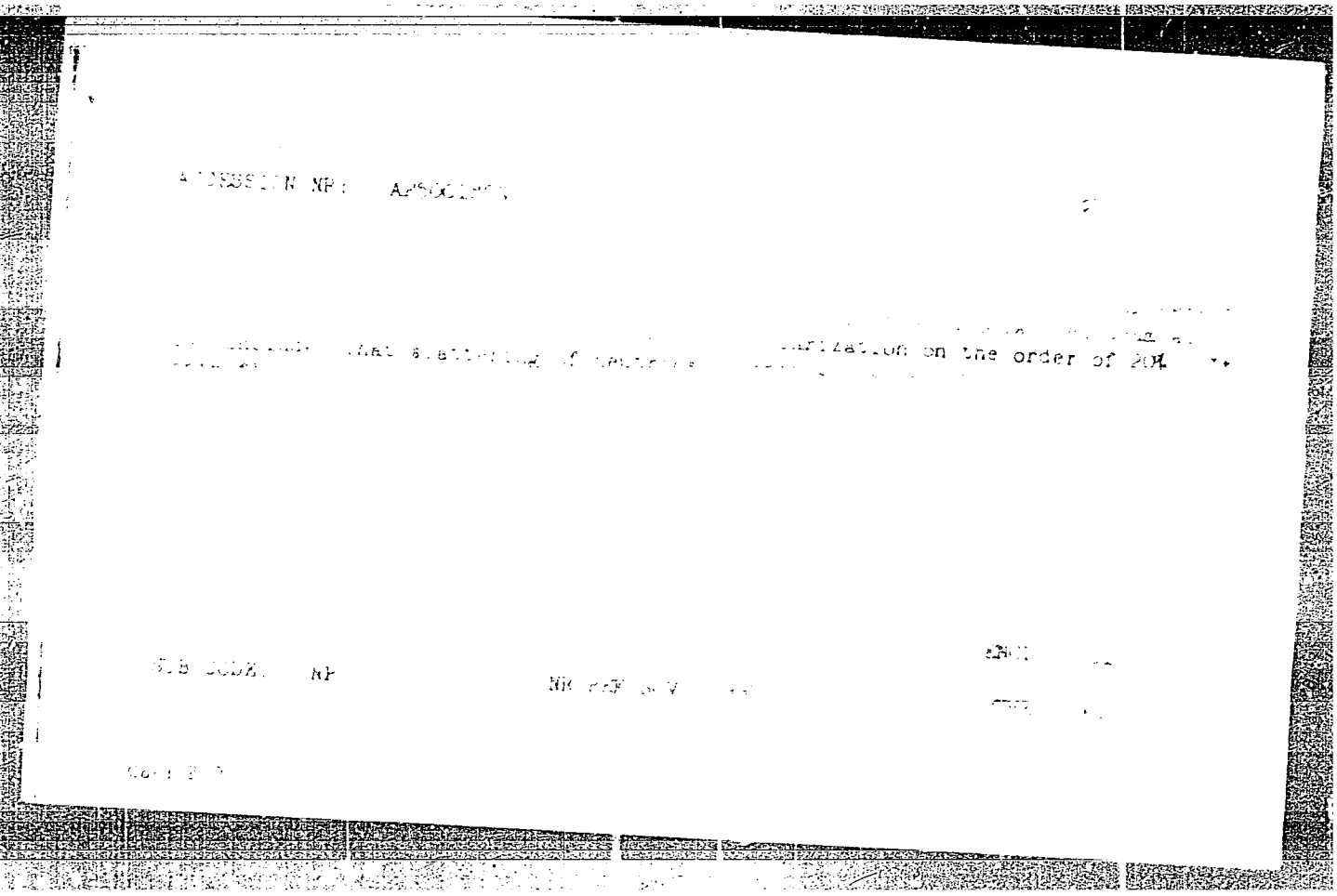

Fig. 1. Diagram of set-up [illegible]

Card 1/1

KAYMAKOV, A.A., inzh.; TRUNOV, V.B., inzh.

Analysis of breakdowns of electrical equipment in Kuznetsk Basin mines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.8:168-176 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining--Electric equipment)

KOVBA, L.M.; TRUNOV, V.B.

X-ray diffraction study of the binary niobium and tantalum oxides. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no.2:244-247 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

GENKIN, S.R., inzh.; SARAYEV, S.P., inzh.; TRUNOV, V.B., inzh.

Results of inspecting electric mine equipment. Bezop.truda v prom. 9 no.4:7-9 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

PESHKOV, V.G.; TISHCHENKOV, N.K.; TRUNOV, V.G.

We answer with deeds to the appeal of the Ust'-Labinskaya people. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.3:3-4 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nachal'nik Krasnodarskoy stantsii zashchity rasteniy (for Peshkov).

S/169/63/000/0 3/0.7/042
D263/D307

AUTHORS: Shuyskaya, T.A. and Trunov, V.G.

TITLE: Behavior of certain emissions in rays of polar glow

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1963, 29, abstract 3A171 (In collection: Polyarn. siyaniya i svecheniye nochn. neba. no. 9, M., AN SSSR, 1962, 31-33 (Eng. summary))

TEXT: On 2-3 March 1953 a diffraction spectrograph C7-47 (SP-47) was used at the Loparskaya IFA AN USSR station to obtain 2 spectra of the radiating glow, by directly following each other 4 minute exposures. The first spectrum refers to the diffuse rays, the second spectrum was taken when the rays were sharply defined. The center of glow was about 35° above the horizon. Microphotometric sections are given along the emission lines 5577A /01/, 6300A /01/ and along the 6624A $1PGN_2$ band, for the above 2 cases of radial glow; along the radial form of glow the green line and the $1PGN_2$ band have maximum intensity, which is preserved and increased

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Behavior of certain ...

on the transition from the diffuse to the sharply defined rays. Intensity of the 6300Å emission remains almost constant with height along the rays, and is almost the same in diffuse and sharply defined rays. The authors give the estimated upper limit for the intensity ratio of red and green lines, i.e. $I_{6300}/I_{5577} \leq 0.01$.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SANKIN, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; TRUNOV, Vadim Ivanovich. Prinimali uchastiye: TIMOFEYEVA, G.Ya.; KHANOV, B.A.; SAVITSKIY, B.I.. BORISOV, G.B., otv.red.; VORONOVA, A.I., red.; MARKOCH, K.G., tekhn.red.

[Principles of technical planning of transmitting networks for television and shortwave F.M.broadcasting; information manual] Printsipy tekhnicheskogo planirovaniia peredaiushchikh setei televizionnogo i UKV ChM veshchaniia; informatsionnyi sbornik. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1960. 93 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut svyazi Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (for Sankin, Trunov).
(Radio, Shortwave--Transmitters and transmission)
(Television broadcasting)

S/032/61/027/002/011/026
B 134/B206

AUTHORS: Simanov, Yu. P. and Trunov, V. K.

TITLE: Application of a germanium monocrystal to the monochromatization of X-radiation

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 2, 1961, 180-181

TEXT: The fact that X-rays are reflected by the crystal face (111) of germanium in another way than by other faces permits its application as monochromator for X-rays. A lamina obtained by cutting out a germanium crystal along its (111) face is inserted into a holder in such a way that there is a maximum distance of 0.5-0.8 cm between crystal and БСВ (BSV) X-ray tube. The reflected $K_\alpha$-Cu was taken at 30 kv and 10 ma for 1/2 sec and at a distance between crystal and film of 15 cm, NaCl (200), $CaF_2$ (111), and $CaCO_3$ (100) crystals being applied besides the Ge crystal. The pictures showed that the Ge crystal was the best monochromator, i.e., the clearest line representation was obtained with it. Pictures of $UO_2$, Ge, $Pb(NO_3)_2$, TlBr, etc. were made with a germanium monochromator, a БСВ(BSV)-Cu tube, and an

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PKA-57 (RKD-57) camera, and it was ascertained that a good definition of the doublet $\alpha_1$ and $\alpha_2$ is obtained beginning from $\theta = 35\text{-}40^\circ$ at an exposure of up to 10-12 hr, 12 ma, and 30 kv. A special press was designed for the hot-working (600-700°C) of germanium mono crystals with a curvature of R = 380 mm. The exposure time could be reduced to 20 min in an RKD-57 camera by means of this curved, focusing germanium monochromator. There are 1 figure and 3 references: 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

21.2100

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S/020/61/141/001/014/021
B103/B147

AUTHORS: Trunov, V. K., Kovba, L. M., and Spitsyn, Vikt. I., Academician

TITLE: Double oxides in the system uranium - tungsten - oxygen

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 141, no. 1, 1961, 114-116

TEXT: The authors investigated oxides formed by interaction of uranium and tungsten oxides, as well as by thermal decomposition and reduction of uranyl tungstate by hydrogen. They used $H_2WO_4$ and $(UO_2)NO_3$ (chemically pure, for analysis) as initial substances from which they produced $WO_2$, W, $UO_2$, $U_3O_8$, and $UO_3$. An РКД-57(RKD-57) camera was used for the X-ray phase analysis. Samples in the system $UO_3$ - $WO_3$ were produced from aqueous suspensions of $H_2WO_4$ and $UO_2(OH)_2$ by prolonged boiling, subsequent evaporating, and 45 hr roasting at 900°C. It was found that only one compound, $UO_2WO_4$, was formed in the system $UO_3$ - $WO_3$. Uranyl chromate and molybdate were synthesized for comparison. The X-ray patterns of the three compounds were

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B103/B147

Double oxides in the system ...

very similar, which speaks in favor of their isostructure. Uranium and tungsten oxides of lower valencies were produced from $UO_2WO_4$: by thermal decomposition in vacuo at 600 - 900°C, by reduction of uranyl tungstate at 300 - 800°C, and by sintering various uranium and tungsten oxides in evacuated ampuls at 1250 and 900°C (Table 1). Two new phases appeared in these oxides. One was similar in structure to $U_3O_8$ and corresponded to $UWO_{5+x}$. An analogous phase was obtained by thermal decomposition of $UO_2WO_4$ in vacuo at 800°C (total formula $UWO_{5.5}$) and at 900°C ($UWO_{5.01}$). The other phase showed a Debye powder pattern with cubic syngony, parameter of the primitive elementary cell a = 3.805±0.001 kX. This compound was synthesized by sintering $UO_2$ and $WO_3$ at ratios 1:1 and 1:10. At ratios 1:25 and 1:50, the cubic cell was tetragonally distorted. When sintering $WO_3$ and $WO_2$ at ratios 15:1, 25:1, and 50:1, no cubic phase was formed, and the cell was rhombically distorted. Consequently, the cubic phase only forms in the presence of U. It is similar to $WO_3$ but probably contains less oxygen, $((W,U)O_{3-x})$. The sample of $UO_2$ + $10WO_3$ contains a phase of the $UO_2$ type

Double oxides in the system...

which probably contains some W; a = 5.461±0.001 kX. The cubic phase is not yet formed in the sample of $UO_2$ + 25$WO_3$. Conclusions: The ratio U:W in the cubic phase lies close to 1:15-20, x = 1/15-1/20. At higher temperature (above 1250°C), the phase $UWO_{5+x}$ disproportionates. Up to 1250°C, there is no interaction between $UO_2$ and $WO_2$. In sintering, the lattice parameters of the initial phases do not change, i. e., no solid solutions are apparently formed. Yu. P. Simanov is thanked for advice. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 4 references: 1 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1961

Table 1. Results of X-ray phase analysis. Legend: (1) Initial preparation, (2) mode of treatment, (3) phases observed, (4) glow annealing, (5) decomposition in vacuo, (6) ditto.

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S/020/62/147/003/023/027
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Kovba, L. M., Trunov, V. K.

TITLE: Study of binary oxides containing tungsten, tantalum, or niobium

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 3, 1962, 622-624

TEXT: The phase composition of sintered mixtures of $ThO_2$, $UO_2$, or $CeO_2$ with either $Ta_2O_5$ or $Nb_2O_5$, and of $Ta_2O_5$ with $WO_3$, was determined by x-ray analysis. The following data were obtained:

| Initial mixture | sintered at | phases observed |
|---|---|---|
| $UO_2 + 2Ta_2O_5$ | 1600°C in $N_2$ | $U(TaO_3)_4$ |
| $UO_2 + 2Nb_2O_5$ | 1200°C in vacuo | $U(NbO_3)_4$ |
| $UO_2 + Ta_2O_5$ | 1600°C in $N_2$ | $UO_2 + U(TaO_3)_4$ |
| $CeO_2 + 2Nb_2O_5$ | 1100°C | $Ce(NbO_3)_4$ |

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S/020/62/147/003/023/027
B101/B186

Study of binary oxides ...

| Initial mixture | sintered at | phases observed |
|---|---|---|
| $ThO_2 + 2Ta_2O_5$ | 1750°C in $N_2$ | $Th(TaO_3)_4$ |
| $ThO_2 + 2Nb_2O_5$ | 1200°C | $Th(NbO_3)_4$ |
| $UO_2WO_4 + 3WO_2$ | 1200°C | $(U, W)O_3 + WO_2$ |
| $UO_2 + 6WO_3 + 2WO_2$ | 1200°C | $U_{1/8}WO_3$ |
| $UO_2 + 10WO_3 + 2WO_2$ | 1200°C | $U_{1/12}WO_3$ |
| $3WO_3 + Ta_2O_5$ | 1100 - 1150°C | $3WO_3 \cdot Ta_2O_5$ |
| $4WO_3 + 3Ta_2O_5$ | 1100 - 1150°C | $4WO_3 \cdot 3Ta_2O_5$ |
| $3WO_3 + Nb_2O_5$ | 1100 - 1150°C | $3WO_3 \cdot Nb_2O_5$ |

Results: (1) Compounds having the general formula $M(WO_3)_4$ with a structure similar to perovskite are formed by the dioxides of U, Th, and Ce with Ta and Nb pentoxides. The lattice constants of these compounds are: for $U(TaO_3)_4$ $a = 7.720 \pm 0.00$ Å; $c = 3.860 \pm 0.02$ Å; $c/a = 1/2$; for

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S/020/62/147/003/023/027
B101/B186

Study of binary oxides ...

$Th(TaO_3)_4$ a = 7.773 ± 0.003 Å; c = 3.900 ± 0.001 Å; c/a = 0.502; for $U(NbO_3)_4$ a = 3.855 ± 0.003 Å; c = 7.783 ± 0.003 Å; c/a = 2.019; for $Th(NbO_3)_4$ a = 3.878 ± 0.002 Å; c = 7.820 ± 0.003 Å; c/a = 2.016; for $Ce(NbO_3)_4$ a = 3.881 ± 0.002 Å; b = 3.897 ± 0.002 Å; c = 7. 843 ± 0.002 Å; c/a = 2.021; c/b = 2.013. (2) $U(WO_3)_4$ is a mixture of the perovskite phase with $WO_2$. The x-ray pictures of $U_{1/8}WO_3$ and $U_{1/12}WO_3$ showed only the lines of the perovskite phase. The constants of the cubic lattice are 3.813 kX for $U_{1/8}WO_3$, 3.804 ± 0.001 kX for $U_{1/12}WO_3$. (3) Two new phases, $3WO_3 \cdot Ta_2O_5$ and $3Ta_2O_5 \cdot 4WO_3$ were found in the system $Ta_2O_5$ - $WO_3$. The x-ray pattern of $3WO_3 \cdot Ta_2O_5$ is similar to that of $3WO_3 \cdot Nb_2O_5$ described by H. J. Goldschmidt (Metallurgia, 62, 373 (1960)). The constants of the tetragonal lattice are: a = 12.166 ± 0.003 kX, c = 3.9265 ± 0.0004 kX for $3WO_3 \cdot Nb_2O_5$, and a = 12.25 ± 0.01 kX, c = 3.873 ± 0.002 kX for $3WO_3 \cdot Ta_2O_5$. Each cell contains two $3WO_3 \cdot M_2O_5$ units. There are 4 tables.

Card 3/4

Study of binary oxides ...

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: July 17, 1962, by V. I. Spitsyn, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1962

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AP3001609 S/0189/63/000/003/0060/0063

AUTHORS: Trunov, V. K.; Kovba, L. M.

TITLE: X-ray analysis of thorium tungstate and thorium molybdate

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 2. Khimiya, no. 3, 1963, 60-63

TOPIC TAGS: thorium, thorium tungstate, thorium molybdate, thorium compound structure, thorium compound roentgen analysis, thorium lattice structure, tungstate phase analysis, molybdate phase analysis

ABSTRACT: It was the purpose of this work to obtain and analyze the structures of thorium tungstates and molybdates. Mixtures of the stoichiometric quantities of the initial oxides were baked at 750-1000C. The x-ray photographs were made by using $CuK_\alpha$ radiation in the Guignet chamber with a Ge crystal monochromator. The x-ray analysis showed only the presence of $Th(MoO_4)_2$ and $Th(WO_4)_2$. The transformation:

$$\beta\text{-}Th(MoO_4)_2 \xrightarrow{\sim 900} \alpha\text{-}Th(MoO_4)_2$$

was irreversible, and alpha-$Th(MoO_4)_2$ was not produced when the amount of Mo

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP3001609

trioxide was excessive. The x-ray pattern indications of beta-$Th(MoO_4)_2$ are shown in a table which also presents the interplanar distances for alpha-$Th(MoO_4)_2$. It was determined that alpha-$Th(MoO_4)_2$ did not belong to the structural type of scheelite or to the molybdates of the rare earth elements. The $Th_xWO_3$ compounds were prepared by baking stoichiometric quantities of $ThO_2$ $WO_3$ and W. The x-ray analysis of $Th_{1/8}WO_3$, $Th_{1/12}WO_3$ and $Th_{1/16}WO_3$ showed only the presence of the perovskite phase, while analysis of $Th_{1/30}WO_3$ disclosed the tetragonal distortion of cubic cells, and analysis of $Th_{1/4}WO_3$ showed the presence of three phases: $Th(WO_4)$, $Th_{1/8}WO_3$ and $WO_2$. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy universitet. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii (Moscow University, Department of Inorganic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 14Sep62 DATE ACQ: 09Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

TRUNOV, V. K.

TITLE: Seminar on refractory metals, compounds, and alloys (Kiev, April 1963).

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 15, no. 3, 1963, 266-267.

ACCESSION NR: AP3008085

5a metals and carbon; mutual solubility of transition metals.

L. N. Komissarova and others. Investigation of the physical properties of scandium and its compounds.

L. M. Kovba, V. K. Trunov. Investigation of the composition and structure of transition-metal oxide compounds.

A. P. Epik. Laws governing the change of the activation energy in the reaction diffusion of nonmetals in refractory transition metals.

B. N. Oshcherin. New formulas for calculating the activation energy of self-diffusion.

The special equipment used in the investigation of refractory materials such as Nb, Mo, Ta, W, and monocarbides at temperatures above 2000—2500C was described by A. Ye. Sheyndin (metals), A. Novitskiy (hard materials), and D. L. Timrot (alloys and compounds).

Card 7/11

TRUNOV, V.K.; KOVBA, L.M.

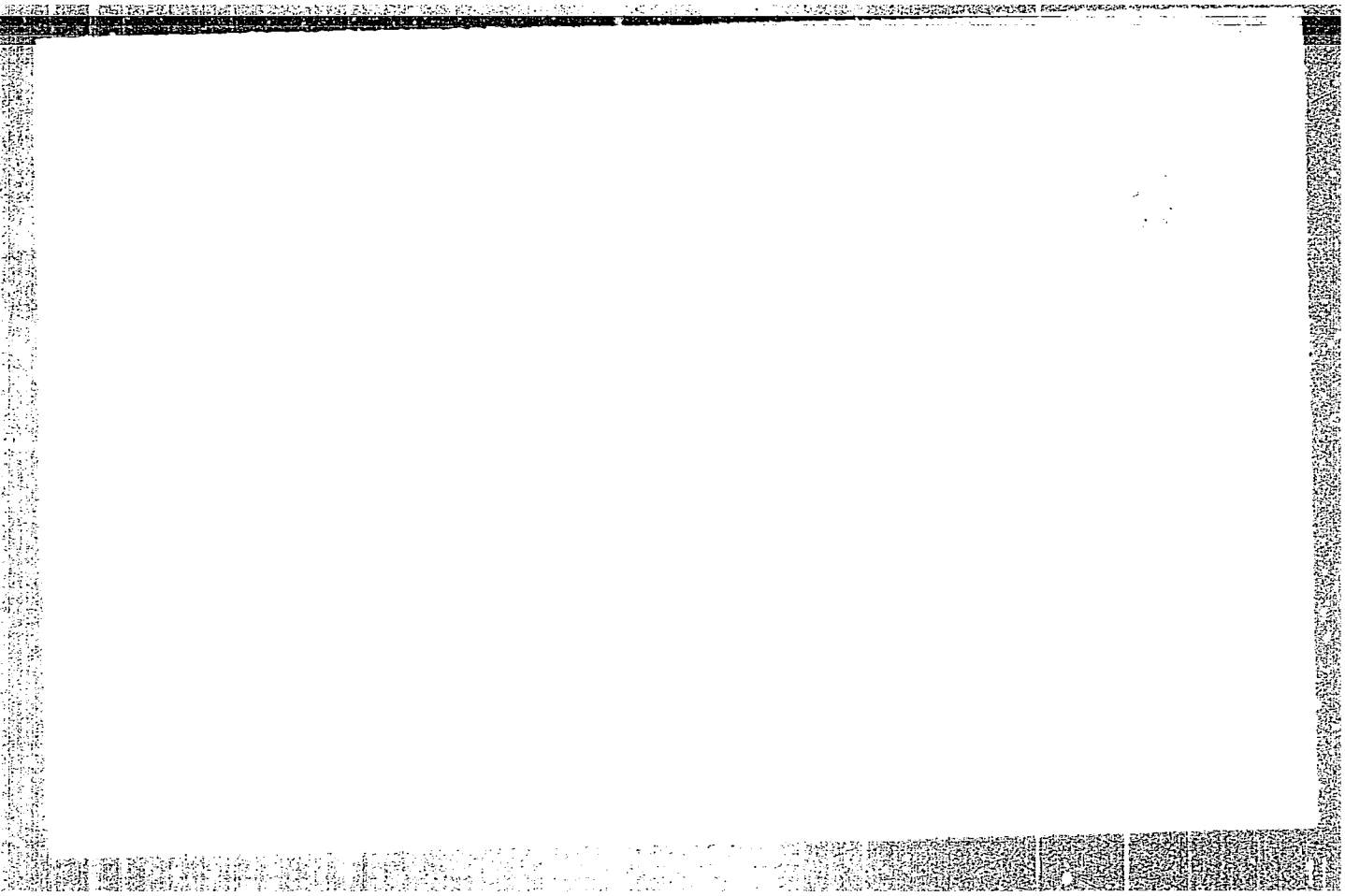
Uranyl tungstates and molybdates. Vest.Mosk.un. Ser.2:Khim. 18 no.6:34-35 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

TRUNOV, V.K.; KOVBA, L.M.; SIROTKINA, Ye.I.

X-ray study of the double oxides of some transition metals.
Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.5:1085-1088 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom V.I. Spitsynym.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820010-1"

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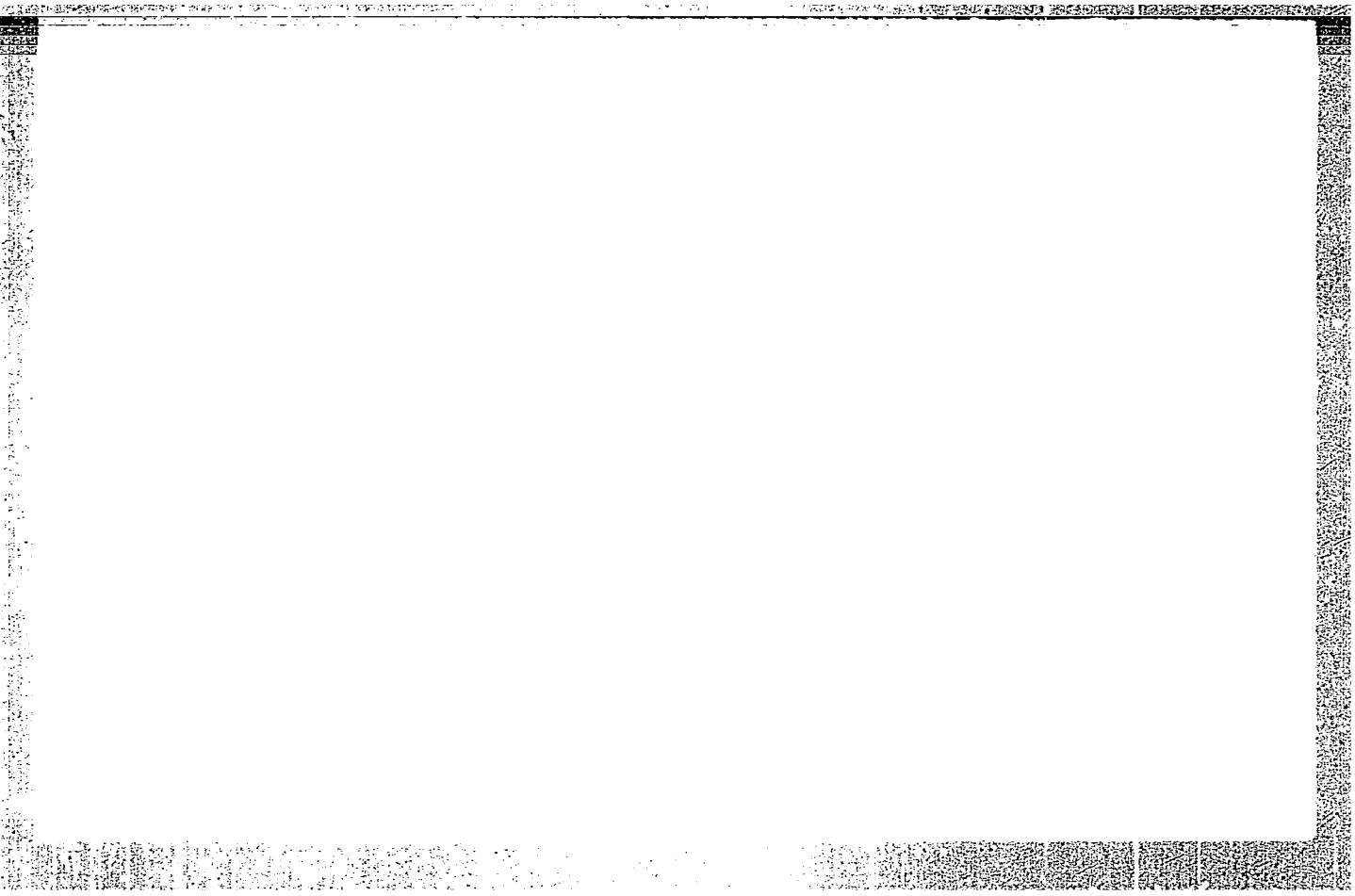
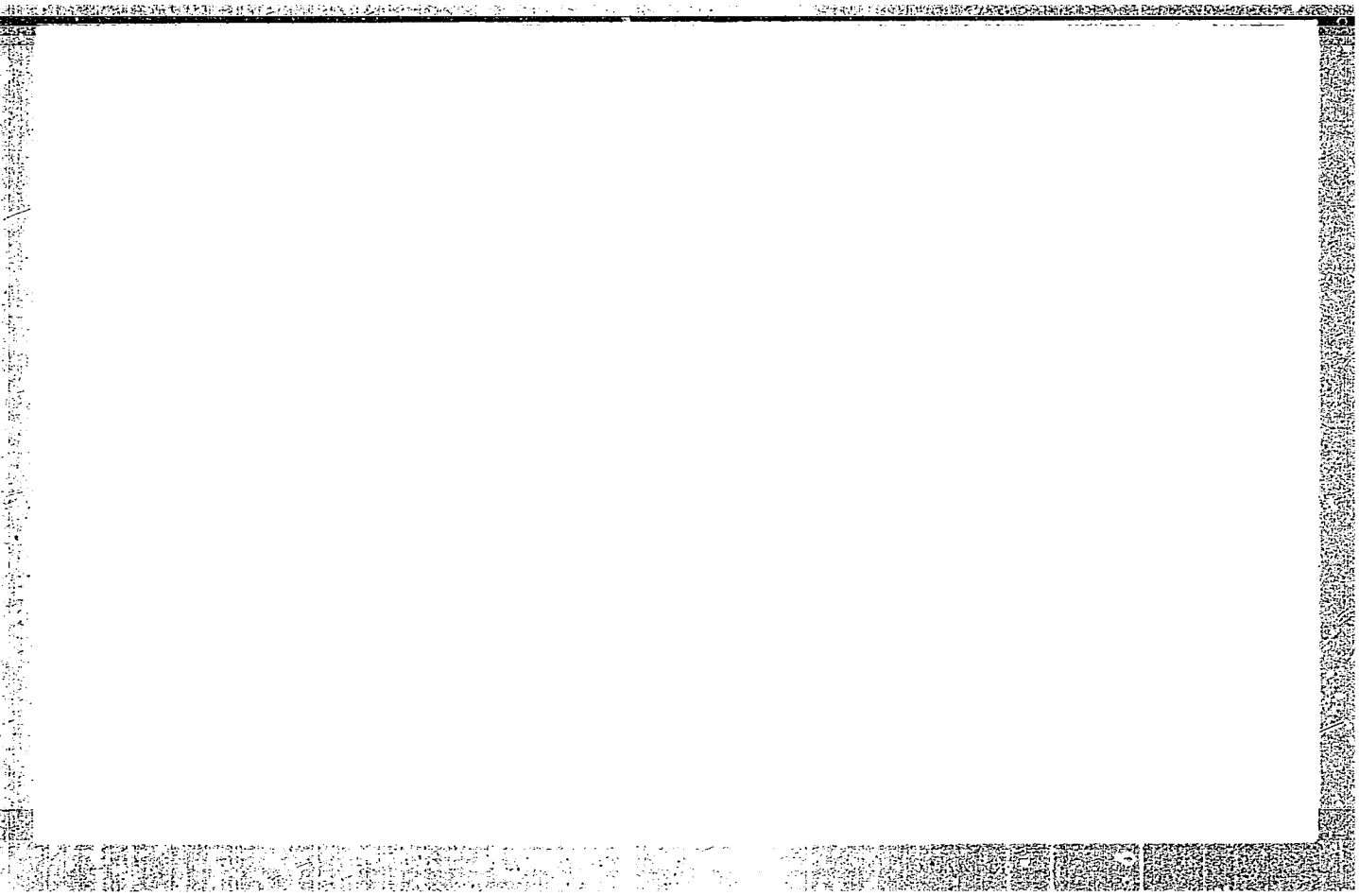
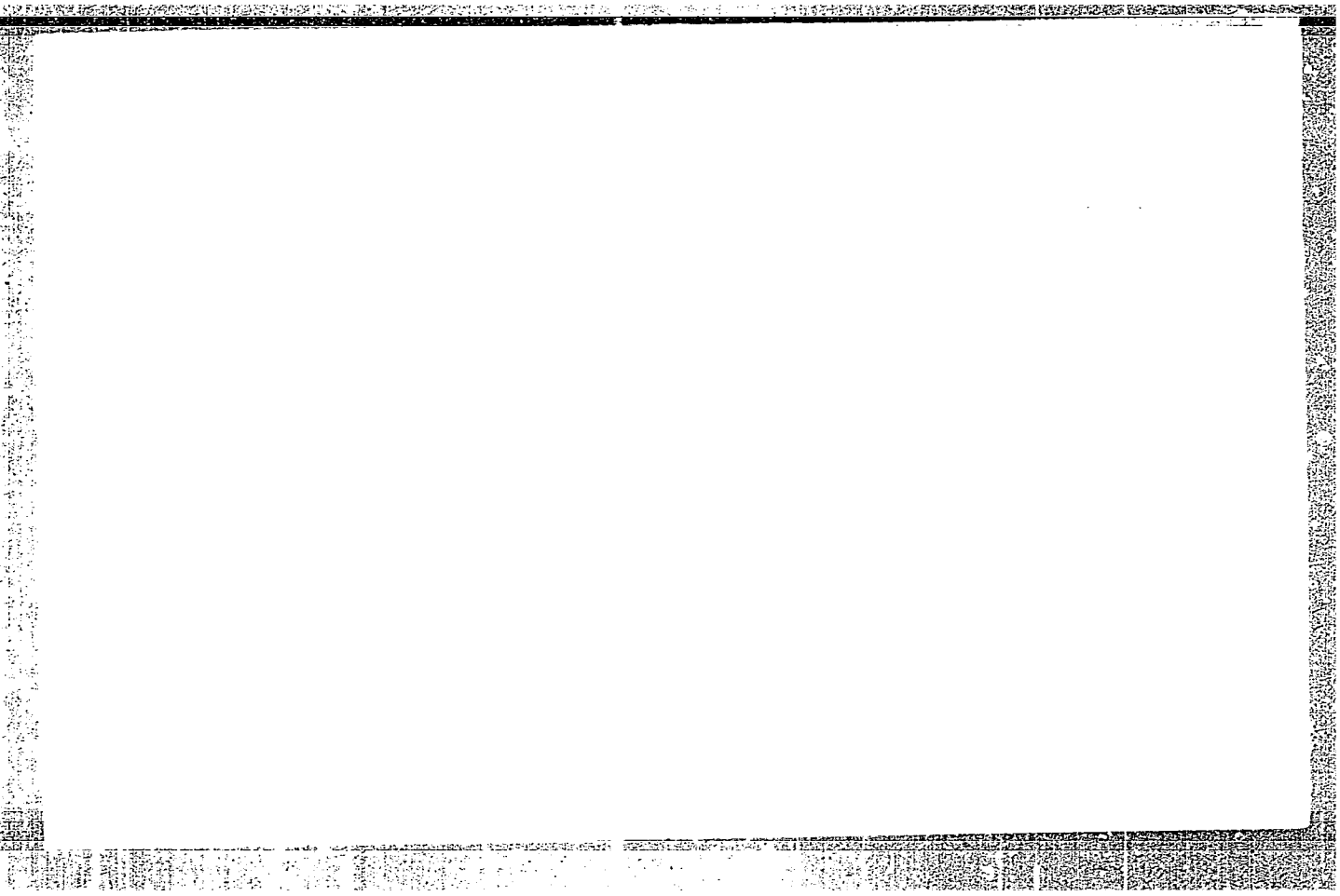




APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820010-1"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820010-1"

TRUNOV, V.K.; DRATOVSKI, M.

X-ray diffraction examination of a double salt $KNH_4H_2IO_6$.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2:Khim. 19 no.1:49-50 Ja - F '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

KOVBA, L.M.; TRUNOV, V.K.

Binary oxides of transition metals. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 19 no.6 32-37 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

L 1557-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5022267 UR/0363/65/001/007/1152/1154
546.831+546.882

AUTHOR: Trunov, V. K.; Vladimirova, Z. A.; Kovba, L. M.; Komissarova, L. N.

TITLE: Binary oxides in the ZrO sub 2-Nb sub 2 0 sub 5 system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 7, 1965, 1152-1154

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium compound, niobium compound

ABSTRACT: The formation of compounds in the $ZrO_2$-$Nb_2O_5$ system was studied by x-ray phase analysis. Two methods were used to prepare the compounds: coprecipitation of hydroxides followed by annealing at 1000 and 1300C, and annealing of stoichiometric mixtures of oxides. Formation of the phase of variable composition $Zr_{1-n}Nb_nO_{2+n/2}$ was observed and its unit cell constants were determined for various compositions. Three new phases were identified in the region rich in niobium pentoxide: $ZrO_2 \cdot 5NB_2O_5$, $ZrO_2 \cdot 7Nb_2O_5$, and $ZrO_2 \cdot nNb_2O_5$ ($5 < n \leq 7\text{-}8$). Interplanar distances of these compounds are tabulated. It is shown that the phase $ZrO_2 \cdot nNb_2O_5$ is formed only when coprecipitated niobium and zirconium hydroxide are annealed. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

Card 1/2

L 1557-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022267

ASSOCIATION: Khimicheskiy fakul'tet, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Chemistry Department, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 27Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, SS

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 002

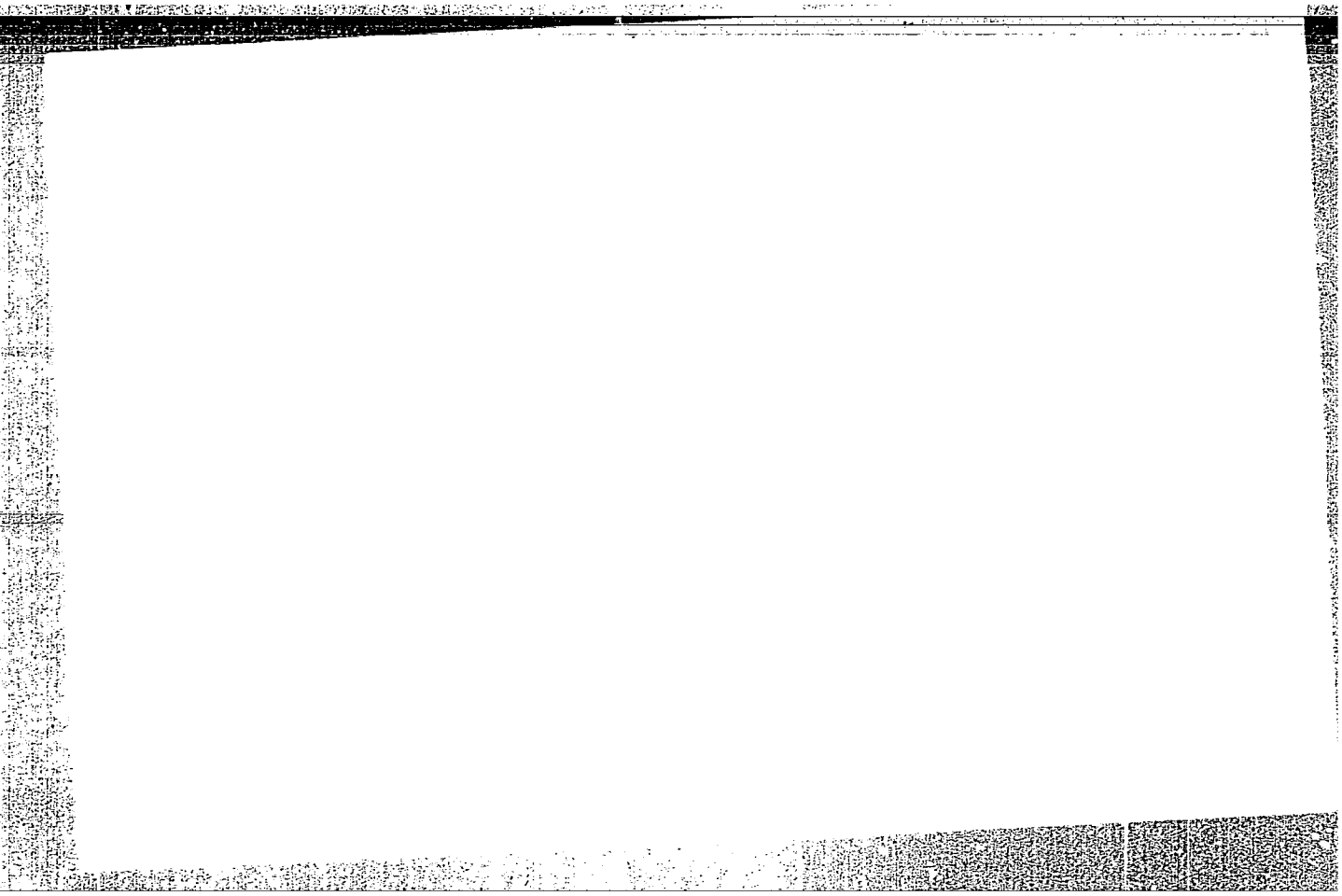
Card 2/2

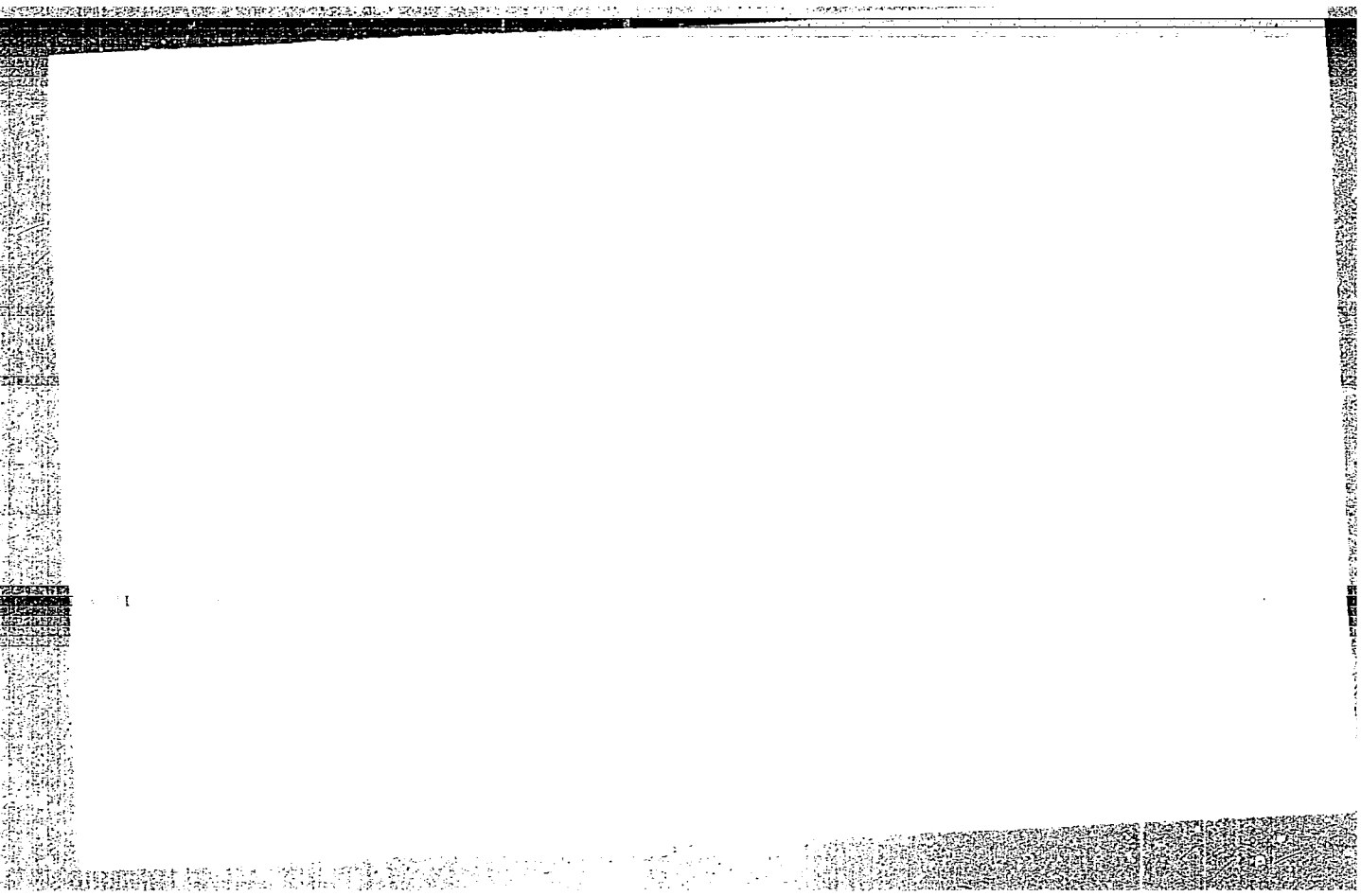
KOVBA, L.M.; TRUNOV, V.K.

X-ray diffraction study of binary oxides in the system $UO_2$-$MoO_2$ - $MoO_3$. (MIRA 18:7)
Radiokhimiia 7 no.3:316-319 '65.

TRUNOV, V.K.

(MIRA 18:5)





L 8092-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) ES/JD

ACC NR: AP5027211 SOURCE: CODE: UR/0078/65/010/011/2576/2577

AUTHOR: Trunov, V. K.; Rozanova, O. N.; Kovba, L. M. 27 B

ORG: Moscow State University, Department of Inorganic Chemistry (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii)

TITLE: The double oxide of uranium and molybdenum

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskiy khimii, v. 10, no. 11, 1965, 2576-2577

TOPIC TAGS: uranium compound, molybdenum compound, single crystal

ABSTRACT: The article is devoted to a study of the system $UO_2$-$UO_3$-$MoO_3$ at 750 C. The samples were prepared by annealing stoichiometric amounts of the starting oxides in evacuated and sealed quartz ampoules at 750 C for periods of 50 and 70 hours. Results of an x-ray analysis of the calcination products are shown in tabular form. Only one new compound, $U_2MoO_8$, was identified. Single crystals of this compound were obtained by heating a preparation with the composition $U_2MoO_8$ at 1050 C for 50 hours. $U_2MoO_8$ crystallizes in a rhombic system

Card 1/2 UDC: 546.791'77-31

L 8092-66

ACC NR: AP5027211

0

with the parameters a≈6.7A; b≈22A; c≈4.1A. More accurate parameters of the elementary cell were obtained by powder analysis: a = 6.696±0.003A; b= 23.300 ± 0.008A; c = 4.120 ± 0.002A. Results of an x-ray investigation of $U_2MoO_8$ are shown in a table. The results indicate the existence of a rhombic subcell with a= 6.696A; b= 3.883A; and c = 4.120A; a/b = 1.721. Thus, $U_2MoO_8$ belongs to the group of double oxides, the structure of which is derived from alpha -$UO_3$-$U_2O_5$, with pseudo hexagonal lattices of the atoms of the metal. The type of superlattice in the case of $U_2MoO_8$ is close to that found for $U_3O_8$ (the parameter a for $U_2MoO_8$ is two times greater than a for $U_3O_8$). Orig. art. has: 2 tables

SUB CODE: IC / SUBM DATE: 22Feb65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 gw

(A) L 11030-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACC NR: AP5028725 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/65/001/011/1949/1951

AUTHOR: Trunov, V. K.

ORG: Chemistry Department, Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Khimicheskiy fakul'tet, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: X-ray diffraction study of binary oxides of zirconium and niobium

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 11, 1965, 1949-1951

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium compound, niobium compound, x ray diffraction analysis, crystal structure, inorganic oxide

ABSTRACT: Earlier, the author obtained the compounds $ZrO_2 \cdot 5Nb_2O_5$ and $ZrO_2 \cdot 7Nb_2O_5$ in the $ZrO_2$-$Nb_2O_5$ system. In the present article, these compounds were the object of an x-ray diffraction analysis: their single crystals were studied by the Laue and oscillation methods and a KFOR goniometer was used. $ZrO_2 \cdot 5Nb_2O_5$ belongs to the tetragonal system with $a$ = 37.36 Å and $c$ = 3.965 Å; $z$ = 12. Its structure belongs to one of the three space groups $P4/mbm$, $P4b2$, or $P4bm$. $ZrO_2 \cdot 7Nb_2O_5$ belongs to the monoclinic system with $a$ = 29.88 Å, $b$ = 3.827 Å, $c$ = 21.17 Å; $z$ = 4. The space group is $C2/m$, $C2$, or $Cm$. It was shown that the compound $ZrNb_{14}O_{37}$ (another formula for $ZrO_2 \cdot 7Nb_2O_5$) does not belong to the homologous series $Me_{3n}O_{8n-3}$. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 15May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

UDC: 546.831 + 546.882

Card 1/1 HW

KOVBA, L.M.; SIROTKINA, Yé.I.; TRUNOV, V.K.

Study of some double oxides of uranium. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.2:349-351 F '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
Submitted July 18, 1963.

AMOSOV, V.M.; TRUNOV, V.K.; KOVBA, L.M.

X-ray diffraction study of some lanthanide tungstates. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2:Khim. 20 no.4:23-25 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta i Moskovskiy elektrolampovyy zavod.

L 23802-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) ES/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6007255 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/002/0319/0320

AUTHOR: Rozanova, O.N.; Trunov, V.K.; Kovba, L.M

ORG: Moscow State University im. M.V. Lomonosov, Department of Chemistry (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Khimicheskiy fakul'tet)

TITLE: New double oxides of uranium and tungsten

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 2, 1966, 319-320

TOPIC TAGS: uranium compound, tungsten compound, thorium compound

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the possibility of forming new compounds by the reaction of uranium dioxide with tungsten anhydride and tungsten uranyl. The investigation was made by X-ray methods. Stoichiometric mixtures of the starting substances were calcined in evacuated and sealed quartz ampoules. An X-ray photo of a sample with the empirical formula $UO_2 + 2WO_3$, calcined at 1000°C for 40 hours, was identical with that for thorium tungstate. The lattice parameters of $U(WO_4)_2$ are close to those of $Th(WO_4)_2$. Details of the X-ray investigation of $U(WO_4)_2$ are given in a table. The fact of the isostructure of $Th(WO_4)_2$ and $U(WO_4)_2$ makes it possible to definitely settle the question of the valence state of uranium and tungsten in these compounds. In the reaction of uranium

Card 1/2

UDC: 546.791'78'21

L 23802-66

ACC NR: AP6007255

dioxide and tungsten uranyl (1000°) there is formed the compound $U_2WO_8$ which is isostructural with $U_2MoO_8$. It must be noted that these double oxides, at a calcining temperature of 1000°C, slowly decompose with the formation of the $U_xWO_3$ and $(U,W)O_{2+x}$ phases which are previously known in the literature. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/// SUBM DATE: 29Mar65/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6031391 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/000/003/0089/0090

AUTHOR: Trunov, V. K.; Pol'shchikova, Z. Ya.; Kovba, L. M.

ORG: Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Moscow State University (Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: New double oxides of niobium

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya II. Khimiya, no. 3, 1966, 89-90

TOPIC TAGS: niobium compound, niobium double oxide, aluminum compound, iron compound, chromium compound, inorganic oxide

ABSTRACT: A study of double oxides which could be formed in the systems: $Al_2O_3$-$Nb_2O_5$; $Fe_2O_3$ - $Nb_2O_5$ or $Cr_2O_3$ - $Nb_2O_5$ was prompted by previous information on the existence and composition of some double oxides. The above systems were investigated in areas rich in niobium. The following compounds were obtained: $Al_2O_3 \cdot 11Nb_2O_5$ and $Fe_2O_3 \cdot 11Nb_2O_5$, isostructural to the monoclinic and rhombic modifications of $Ti_2Nb_{10}O_{29}$, and double oxides $Me_2O_3 \cdot 49Nb_2O_5$, where Me is either Fe or Cr, and which are isostructural to $ZrO_2 \cdot 7Nb_2O_5$. The lattice constants were determined and given in the original in tabulated form. The results indicate that the conclusions obtained by H. J. Goldschmidt on the existence of solid solutions in the systems $Me_2O_3$ - $Nb_2O_5$ (Me = Al; Fe; or Cr) are incorrect. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 090ct65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 UDC: 546

L 34391-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACC NR: AP6013741 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0192/65/006/006/0919/0921

32
B

AUTHOR: Kovba, L. M.; Trunov, V. K.; Grigor'yev, A. I.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Investigation of anhydrous salts of uranyl

SOURCE: Zhurnal strukturnoy khimii, v. 6, no. 6, 1965, 919-921

TOPIC TAGS: uranium compound, x ray diffraction analysis, ir spectroscopy, ANHYDROUS, CRYSTAL LATTICE PARAMETER

ABSTRACT: Anhydrous salts of uranyl of the composition $UO_2EO_4$ (E = S, Cr, Mo, W) were investigated. Anhydrous uranyl sulfate, containing ~5% of $SO_4$, was obtained during multiple evaporation of uranyl nitrate with concentrated $H_2SO_4$ and roasting at 600C. Anhydrous uranyl chromate was produced by roasting $UO_2CrO_4 \cdot 5.5H_2O$ to constant weight at 520-550C. The anhydrous uranyl molybdate and tungstate were obtained by baking stoichiometric amounts of $U_3O_8$, $MoO_3$, and $WO_3$, respectively. The single crystals of these uranyl salts were subjected to X-ray diffraction studies and infrared spectroscopy. Their lattice parameters (monoclinic habit, space group $P2_{1/c}$) were determined as follows:

Card 1/2 UDC: 548.736

L 34391-66

ACC NR: AP6013741

| | a | b | c | β | N |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $UO_2SO_4$ | 6.750 | 5.700 | 12.80A | 103.00° | 4 |
| $UO_2CrO_4$ | 7.010 | 5.558 | 13.43A | 104.50° | 4 |
| $UO_2MoO_4$ | 7.195 | 5.484 | 13.58A | 104.57° | 4 |
| $UO_2WO_4$ | 7.207 | 5.481 | 13.58A | 104.80° | 4 |

This indicated that all these uranyl salts were isostructural. The presence of uranyl sulfate in $UO_2SO_4$ was ascertained by the strong absorption lines at 1100 and 930 $cm^{-1}$ and by the weaker ones at 856, 831, and 797 $cm^{-1}$. Uranyl ions had a strong band in the 860-960 $cm^{-1}$ region of the ir spectrum. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 06Jan65/ OTH REF: 001 / ORIG REF: 003/

Card 2/2

TRUNOV, V.K.

X-ray diffraction study of double oxides of niobium and zirconium. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.11:1949-1951 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova, Khimicheskiy fakul'tet. Submitted May 15, 1965.

TRUNOV, V.K.; ROZANOVA, O.N.; KOVBA, L.M.

Binary oxide of uranium and molybdenum. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.11:2576-2577 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Submitted February 22, 1965.

KOVBA, L.M.; TRUNOV, V.K.

Roentgenometric data for $\beta$-$Nb_2O_5$. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 20 no.6:50-52 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
Submitted March 30, 1965.

TRUNOV, V.P.

New data on the geology of the northwestern Lake Baikal region. (MIRA 15:3)
Trudy VNIGRI no.186:89-100 '61.
(Baikal Lake region--Geology)

TRUNOV, V.V., elektromekhanik

Transportation for line technicians. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 2 no.3:30 Mr '58. (MIRA 13:1)

1.Krotovskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Kuybyshevskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

TRUNOV, V. YE.

Plows

Riveting spokes in wheels of tractor-drawn five-gang plows. Sel'Khozmashina no. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

TRUNOV, Ye., prepodavatel'

If someone overtakes you. Za bezop.dvizh. 4 no.2:7 F '62.
(MIRA 15:5)
(Traffic regulations)

KULIKOV, V.O.; BORNATSKIY, I.I.; ZARUBIN, N.G.; DOROFEYEV, G.A.; KALUZHSKIY, Ye.A.; KAZAKOV, A.A.; KOVAL', R.F.; KORNEVA, N.K.; TRET'YAKOV, Ye.V.; TRUNOV, Ye.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: ANDREYEV, V.L.; GORDIYENKO, V.V.; GRINEVICH, I.P.; GUBAR', V.F.; DOLINENKO, V.I.; ZHERNOVSKIY, V.S.; ZHIGALOVA, Z.I.; KOMOV, N.G.; KURAPIN, B.S.; OLESHKEVICH, T.I.; PRIKHOZHENKO, Ye.

Mastering the operations of 650- and 900-ton (mega - gram) capacity open-hearth furnaces at the Il'ich metallurgical plant. Stal' 25 no.8:805-807 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. DONNIICHERMET i Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni Il'icha.

TRUNOV, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Calculation of transient processes in coupling circuits of trigger networks. [Trudy] MVTU no.2:14-20 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Pulse techniques(Electronics))

TRUNOV, Yu.I., starshiy prepodavatel'

Design and analysis of the duration of the production cycle in tanning shops (based on the materials for the production of stiff leather). Nauch. trudy MTILP no.30:56-77 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra politicheskoy ekonomii Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

TRUNOV, Yu.I., starshiy prepodavatel'

Methodology for the calculation of the duration of the production cycle in leather factories. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.28:38-43 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra politicheskoy ekonomii Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

TRUNOV, Yuriy Ivanovich; KUNYSHEVA, V.P., red.; DEMENT'YEV, V.A., red.izd-va; STOLYAROVA, M.T., tekhn.red.

[Business accounting and profit. Value and costs; manual for teachers in special secondary schools] Khozialstvennyi raschet i rentabel'nost'. Stoimost' i sebestoimost'; v pomoshch' prepodavateliam srednikh spetsial'nykh uchebnykh zavedenii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1960. 55 p. (MIRA 14:2)

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Calculation and analysis of the duration of the production cycle in lime shops processing stiff leather materials. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.29:31-61 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

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Preparation of 1-methylanthraquinone by diene synthesis. Zhur. prikl.khim. 34 no.7:1643-1645 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley imeni K.Ye.Voroshilova, filial v g. Rubezhnoye.
(Anthraquinone) (Olefins)

TRUNOVA

UKRAINE/Microbiology - Medical and Veterinary Microbiology F-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhurn - Biol. No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 68596

Author : Trunova
Title : Reversion of Secondary Cultures of Salmonella gallinarum when Passed Through the Animal Organism.

Orig Pub : Mikrobiologitsniy Zh., 1956, 18, No 4, 44-46

Abstract : Twenty one secondary cultures of chicken typhus bacteria (S. gallinarum) sharply differing in their properties from the initial culture were passed through the organism of day-old chicks. Of 42 chicks, 81 secondary cultures were isolated. 73 cultures showed a full reversion to the initial state, differing only in retardation of carbohydrate fermentation; 2 of these cultures preserved the ability of pigmentation. 8 cultures produced a partial reversion, which was expressed in a return to their initial morphological state, cultural and serologic microbic properties, while they retained their changed biochemical properties.

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SOV/138-59-3-13/16

AUTHORS: Shifrin, G. and Trunova, L.

TITLE: The Quality of Type 10 V Viscose Tyre Cord (O kachestve viskoznogo korda marki 10 V)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, 1959, Nr 3, pp 54 - 55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The main difficulties with type 10 V viscose tyre cord is linear shrinkage and bagging of the cord fabric. Shrinkage occurs when the cord is impregnated with aqueous material and it is supposed that this can be compensated by stretching the yarns while they are impregnated and dried. Table 1 shows the percentage shrinkage on impregnation and drying, and the total shrinkage of the reeled-up impregnated cord. Table 2 shows the relative shrinkage on impregnation and drying when there is a differential speed between the second and third sections of the drying chamber. The shrinkage is actually made worse when the cord is tensioned by increasing the speed $V_3$ of the third stage

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The Quality of Type 10 V Viscose Tyre Cord

relatively to that of the second stage $V_2$. Attempts to tension the cord in the drying chamber by creating a differential speed or friction of 1:1.015 between the top and bottom calendering rolls similarly gave negative results, and the overall shrinkage remained at the 5% level of untensioned fabric. The strength and elongation at break were similar for tensioned and untensioned cord. The authors conclude that attempts to tension viscose tyre cord during impregnation and drying serve no useful purpose. The width of the cord fabric decreases following tension of the cord itself as well as relaxation of the covering mixes while it is rubberised in the calender, and attempts are made to overcome this by tentering the fabric. When the raw fabric is bagged or has unequal lateral tension, these tentering devices are only partially effective, and the fabric may be creased or split as it passes through the calender. As the authors give no solution to either problem, the editors appeal to readers for further information on this subject.
There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy shinnyy zavod (Voronezh Tyre Factory)

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(SALMONELLA
gallinarum, reversion after passage through animal organism (Uk))